

The Montreal Guardian

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Greatest Disaster in Marine History

Paris, March 3.—It was announced at the French ministry of marine today that there were nearly 4,000 men on board the French auxiliary cruiser *Provence* when she was sunk in the Mediterranean on February 26. It was stated that on board the *Provence* were the staff of the third colonial infantry regiment, the third battalion, the second company of the first battalion, the second machine gun company, and one extra company, nearly 4,000 men.

As the ministry of marine on February 29 announced that the number of survivors of the *Provence* disaster was estimated at 870, it is indicated by the foregoing dispatch that upwards of 3,000 lives were lost.

The loss of more than three thousand lives in the sinking of the French auxiliary cruiser *Provence* is the greatest ocean disaster of modern times. Up to the present the largest number of lives ever lost in one wreck at sea was when the White Star liner *Titanic* struck an iceberg off the Newfoundland Banks on April 14, 1912, and sank with a death loss of 1,595, the recorded number being 143.

The French ministry of marine had previously given out no statement as to the number of persons on the *Provence* when she went down. The vessel, however, when in the trans-Atlantic service, could carry 1,960 passengers, including the crew, and it has been presumed that as she was transporting troops between ports not far distant apart she was carrying a number of men larger than her normal capacity. She was armed with five 14-centimetre guns, two of 57 millimetre and four of 47 millimetre. No signs of a submarine were noticed either before or after the sinking.

OPENING OF THE ALBERTA LEGISLATURE

Edmonton, Feb. 24.—Lieut.-Governor Brett made his debut today as his majesty's representative in opening a legislature, and underwent the ordeal with becoming dignity. His honor was accompanied to the legislature by a large military escort that was usual, the immediate bodyguard being all six-footers. The speech from the throne was brief, and the opening function did not exceed fifteen minutes. Despite the formalities necessary in order to pass the guard at the door there was a large attendance, including quite a number of out-of-town folk. There was no apparent fear of the much dreaded German bomb.

Among the visitors were Col. Walker and Major Hogbin of Calgary. After his honor had returned, Premier Sifton moved the usual preliminary routine motions, and the house adjourned until Friday. The debate on the speech will commence Monday.

Speech From the Throne.

Mr. Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly.

It gives me pleasure to welcome you to the fourth session of the third legislature of the province of Alberta.

It is to me a source of gratification that this, my first opportunity of bidding you welcome at the opening of a session, is at a time when we have cause for great rejoicing over the bountiful harvest which has been the result of the labors of our people, under Divine guidance. Never before in the history of this or any other country have the labors of farmers been repaid by such great results, and probably there never could have been a time when they were more required in the interests of the

people and of better advantage to the empire.

The question of the great war in which the empire, of which we are a part, is now engaged, is one that occupies to a large extent the attention of all who are in any way interested in public matters. The time that has already elapsed since the starting of the war, the enormous numbers of peoples engaged in the same, the way in which hostilities have spread in ever-widening circles, bring forcibly to our attention the fact of this being unique in the history of wars, and should cause us to meditate seriously on the best way in which we can assist in bringing the war to a successful conclusion.

Since your last session, the people of Alberta have, under the provisions of the direct legislation act, passed by a large majority a bill for the prohibition of the liquor traffic within the boundaries of Alberta. This bill will be presented to you for your consideration.

For many years there has been a growing feeling that the equality of the sexes should be recognized, and that the women, who, perhaps in a special degree, in a new country, have aided in the development, put up with the hardships, and assisted in the prosperity, should have the right to take an equal part in the government of the country. My government has considered this question, and has decided that so far as the legislature has power, this equality should in Alberta be fixed by law, and that for the future there should be no distinction of sexes in our province.

A small number of other public and private bills will be introduced at this session, which I recommend to your serious consideration.

The public accounts for the last fiscal year will be laid before you as well as the estimates for the amounts required for expenses during the coming year, all prepared with due regard to economy and the requirements of the public service.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly.—I now leave you to the business of the session, having full confidence that your deliberations will be divinely guided to the best interests and welfare of the province.

ALL OFFICES OPEN TO WOMEN

Edmonton, Feb. 28th.—The Equal Suffrage Statutory Law Amendment Act which was tabled in the legislature yesterday provides that there is not a single office in the province to which women may not aspire. The bill consists of two clauses and a preamble, the first clause reciting the title and the second giving the purpose of the measure. That "Notwithstanding any provisions contained therein women shall be upon an absolute equality with and have the same rights and privileges and be subject to the same penalties and disabilities as men in the following: The Alberta Election Act, the Controverted Elections Act, the Town Act, the Village Act, the Rural Municipality Act, the Controverted Municipal Elections Act, the Direct Legislation Act, the Municipal Co-operative Hall Insurance Act, an Act Respecting the Legislative Assembly of Alberta, the Local Improvement Ordinance, the School Ordinance, the Lethbridge charter, and ordinance to incorporate the city of Calgary, the Edmonton charter, the Medicine Hat charter, an ordinance to incorporate the town of Cardston, an ordinance to incorporate the town of Red Deer, an act to incorporate the village of Gull Lake, an act to incorporate the village of Wetaskiwin, an act to incorporate the village of Wabamun Beach, an act respecting the assessment in the Village of Lougheed, an act respecting the assessment and collection of taxes in the town of Stettin, and an act to incorporate the village of Lake View.

British Retake Their Trenches

London, March 2.—The British official statement issued tonight on the fighting in the western zone says:

"We recaptured the trenches at the bluff of the Ypres-Comine canal, which were lost on February 14, and also captured a small salient in the German line."

"A counter-attack launched by the enemy, some hours later, was repulsed. German mine galleries in the captured trenches were destroyed. We have taken 180 prisoners, including four officers."

"There has been much artillery activity on both sides today from Vierstraet to Boesinghe."

The capture of 800 yards of British positions southeast of Ypres after heavy artillery bombardments, was claimed in the German official statement of February 15, which added that a majority of the defenders of the British trenches were killed.

ERZERUM—KEY OF ARMENIA

(From the Daily Telegraph, London)

"Erzerum" means "the fortress of Rome." In the days when a European Empire governed Asia Minor, when Rome or Constantinople kept the peace from the Euphrates to the Atlantic, Erzerum was the great fortress of the north-eastern frontier. When the Eastern Empire began to crumble under the blows of Islam Erzerum fell. For some seven hundred years Turkish centuries have watched upon its ramparts. It was a great fortress fifteen centuries ago; it is a fortress of importance in this world-wide war. Arms and tactics, all the methods of war have been very transformed, but the centres of strategy remain unchanged.

The immediate importance of Erzerum consists in the fact that it commands the only way by which Russia and Turkey can get at each other. It is true that on this Caucasian front the Russo-Turkish frontier is some 700 miles long. But you might as well ask an army to advance on a broad front across Switzerland as look for military operations all along the line from the Black Sea to the Caucasus. The whole country is a jumble of mountains, through which movement is only possible upon a very few tracks. There is, indeed, only one road across the frontier by which large armies can be supplied, and that is the ancient trade route from Erzerum to Kars. It will not be forgotten that almost exactly a year ago we had news of heavy fighting upon this front. The operations began with a Turkish offensive, and ended in a Turkish disaster. Then, as now, the heavy fighting was between Kars and Erzerum. This is not the result of chance or lack of strategic resource, but of geographical necessity. Armies can only fight where their feet will take them—and their food.

We speak of the Caucasian front, and it is probable that many people reading in the Russian communiqués of bitter cold, think of the great peaks of the Caucasus, Elbruz and the rest, and imagine the fighting among the vast gorges of that range. But the Russo-Turkish frontier is many miles south of the Caucasus. Even Tiflis, the Russian base, is well to the south of those mountains. Kars, the great Russian frontier fortress, is still farther to the south. The snow amidst which the Russians have forced their advance is the snow of the passes of Armenia. It is true that the range of the Caucasus has its influence upon the operations, but only by complicating the Russian commun-

cations. The mountains of the Caucasus form one of the strongest barriers in the world. The only true parallel is to be found in the Himalayas. To this day, though Russia has held important territory south of the mountains for nearly a century, they are pierced by only one road, the famous "Georgian road" through the centre, which threads its way by one of the wonders of the world, the cleft 5,000 ft. deep, called the Gorge of Dariel, which the Romans knew as the Caucasian Gates. There is, indeed, a railway between Trans-Caucasia and European Russia, but it avoids the great range by winding along the shore of the Caspian Sea, and so worming its way to the oil-fields of Baku. By this one line all heavy traffic for the Russian army must come. On the south of the Caucasus, a railway built for the Caspian oil connects Baku with the Black Sea port of Batoum. Thus the Russian found themselves with a rail-head on the frontier line just in time for this war. But it is only by this scanty and roundabout system that their Caucasian army can make any use of railway transport.

In this matter, however, they are far more fortunate than the Turks. There is no railway in Asia Minor, which comes within hundreds of miles of the Russian frontier. Everything brought by land, munitions, supplies, men, must be delayed by weeks of marching over mountain tracks. There is, indeed, an alternative. So far as Turkish shipping is adequate, the armies on the frontier can be reinforced by sea. The considerable port of Trebizond is only a few days distant from Erzerum. But Turkish communications by sea have been neglected by the Russian fleet. The great destruction of shipping along the northern coast of Asia Minor which the Russians announced some little time ago probably has some connection with the collapse of the Turkish resistance on the frontier.

To understand the campaign it is necessary to appreciate the nature of the Armenian plateau on which Erzerum is the chief city. Erzerum itself stands 6,000 ft. above the sea, and yet it is a city of the plain. Not far away the round mass of Mount Ararat rises to a height of 17,000 ft., 1,000 ft. above Mount Blanc. Armenia is a tangle of mountains among which rather dreary stretches of plain and broad, fertile valleys lie isolated each from the other. A system of highways, with the trucks through its gorges would tax the resources of modern engineering. All through history it has been difficult to weld together or to govern from any centre. The country seems destined for the home of isolated or hostile tribes, full of refugees for the persecuted or the persecutor, not easily to be permeated by any law or civilization.

Erzerum covers the one great highway which penetrates into Armenia from Russian territory. If you wish to estimate the rigor of the weather in the recent fighting, you may note that 22 deg. is a common winter minimum, even in the plain. Though the Russian cavalry have been advancing upon the town, the Turkish forces batten at Lake Tortum were some fifty miles away, and to reach Erzerum again must traverse mountain paths deep in snow. No doubt the Russian advance is being pressed along various tracks which converge on the city, but all fighting must depend upon the main road. The capture of this highway from Kars to Erzerum is some 320 miles. There is some open ground just by the frontier at Sarikamish. Thence the road winds through a mass of mountain country, with the peaks alike, now deep in snow. The range of Aschka, 50 miles west of Erzerum, on the road to Trebizond, seems to have been captured and is now in Russian hands.

abandoned at the double, is upon the head waters of the river Araxes. A little farther on the road crosses the water-shed and comes into the valley of the Euphrates, upon which stands Erzerum. Hassan Kale, another line of defence, lies at the opening out of the plain. The third position from which the Turks were hurried was Devdi Bovan. The name, which means "camel's neck," indicates its character. It is a broad ridge of ground, a little east of Erzerum, running across the road. Forts were constructed upon it long before the war, and it was understood that these formed an essential part of the defences of Erzerum. A year ago or more we heard of German officers reorganizing the fortifications and the mounting of new guns. It is sufficiently obvious that the transport of heavy artillery and its ammunition to Erzerum, whether for defence or attack, must be a difficult matter. Without the aid of modern guns the capture of the Devdi Boyun ridge would not necessarily involve the fall of the town. In 1877 the Russians carried the position, but failed to take Erzerum. A little later, however, they occupied the town during an armistice as a hostage for Turkey's good faith, surrendering it again under the provisions of the Treaty of Berlin.

The original importance of Erzerum was due to commerce, as well as war. It was a centre of communication between East and West as well as a fortress to ward off the barbarian. Trebizond, as we have seen, is less than a week's march distant, and from Trebizond the way lies open by water-borne traffic into the heart of Europe. Upon the other side, caravan routes radiate into Syria and Persia and the Far East. The city has for centuries been an emporium of Oriental carpets and other fabrics. It has small interest to the traveller. You wander by tortuous streets through an endless succession of bazaars, through the endless congeries of drab grey houses, which are unrelieved by a touch of brighter color. There is hardly a building worth a second glance, and from end to end of the place not a single tree. The people offer you more entertainment than the town. It is guessed that there are 80,000 in Erzerum, and someone has said that they all speak different languages. If this is too grotesque an exaggeration, it is a variety of speech and race and costume in the bazaars of Erzerum does not rival the wonders of Tiflis, and if Erzerum lacks, as it certainly does, the poignant contrast of Tiflis, camels jostling electric trams, at least it offers an epitome of the trading races of the Near East, Jews, Persians, Armenians, Tartars, Arabs, and heaven knows what other tribes, with the truculent Kurd as an omnipresent menace.

ALLIES HAVE BIG RESERVE FORCE FOR EMERGENCY

New York, Feb. 29.—The entente allies have massed from 500,000 to 1,000,000 fresh troops at Bordeaux, to be ready for emergencies, according to passing reports which arrived here today from France aboard the steamship *Cloumbert*. None of these soldiers, it was asserted, have been near the battle lines in any of the arenas of the war. They are said to comprise a part of Kitchener's new army and drafts from the French colonies.

MANY MEN AND GUNS CAPTURED BY RUSSIANS

Petrograd, via London, Feb. 28.—The capture of 235 officers, 12,753 men and 329 guns in the operations about Erzerum was announced in the official statement from the Russian war office Saturday. The pursuit of the Turkish army continues and the Russians have occupied the village of Aschka, 50 miles west of Erzerum, on the road to Trebizond, which has been captured and is now in Russian hands.

The Battle of Verdun Still Rages

London, March 3. Around the village of Donnauville, which is in the hands of the Germans, is a battle of great intensity. Having captured the village and extended their lines west and south the Germans were forced to give ground before vicious attacks of the French, who regained part of what they had lost. The fighting here is proceeding unabated.

From the region of Malancourt, west of the Meuse, to the Woerthe region, east of Verdun, the bombardments are of a violent character, the Germans endeavoring to force their way closer to the fortress of Verdun and the French tenaciously striving to hold them back. Several assembling points of the Germans have been vigorously shelled by the French, especially in the vicinity of Beaumont.

THE COMING TREATY OF PEACE

When the war comes to an end a treaty of peace will be signed and delivered as between the various belligerents.

This will be a most imposing document, written by hand throughout, sealed with many seals, and bound about with green silk ribbon. Following the usual custom, each copy will be given with the words, "In the Name of the Most Holy and Undivided Trinity." Should, however, Turkey be one of the signatory powers, as seems probable, this formula will be altered to "In the Name of Allah, the Almighty God" in the copy addressed to her. At least as many original copies as there are signatory powers will be signed and sealed, while several certified copies will be used for printing from and for reference.

Peace treaties are not written straight across the page or pages, like ordinary documents. They are written in parallel columns, one in English, the next in French, the next in Italian, German, Russian, and so on, according to the number of languages spoken by the peoples of the signatory powers. The text of each of these columns is an exact translation of the text of all the other columns, and the most pains is taken in the selection of words that will convey identical shades of meaning.

The monarchs of the signatory powers don't affix their signatures or seals to the peace treaties entered into by them. This important formality is carried out by specially accredited peace commissioners, each of whom uses his own personal private seal, the impression being in red wax.

U.S. HOLDS MOTIVE TO BE A CARDINAL POINT

Washington, Feb. 28.—At the state department tonight it was said that, while the United States stood unalterably for the right of a merchant ship to carry guns for defence, it was not now, and never had been, contending that Americans could travel with immunity on ships having orders to act offensively.

It was indicated that although Secretary Lansing was not prepared at this time to accept as conclusive the allegations of Germany, in the note presented today, in regard to the confidential instructions claimed to have been given to British sea captains, that if the claims were sustained, the fact would have an important bearing upon the future attitude of this government. It is felt in high official quarters here that the question of more or less of a definite consideration in determining the difference between defensive and offensive armament.

advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham,
Mass. Your letter will be opened,
man and held in strict confidence.

The Lacombe Guardian

V. H. BUCHOLZ, PROPRIETOR

GERMANY IS DESPERATE

The German forces have been making desperate onslaughts on the western front during the last few days, and reporting their gains in a way out of proportion to their importance. Beside their ever-present desire to break through the allied line, there are special reasons why they should both want to win somewhere just now and advertise the win. There can be no doubt that Berlin's plan was to engineer a winter campaign against Egypt, and to extend the fighting line as far toward India as could be done, by utilizing the Turkish forces and by stirring up the tribes both in northern Africa and in the interior of Asia. But the winter is now drawing to a close and the plan has not materialized in any results of importance. Moreover, the drive of the Russians into Armenia has rendered them helpless of fulfillment. Turkey is now fighting to free its own territory from invasion, and expeditions against Egypt and India are impossible. Doubtless the news of this disaster to the Turk ally has had a depressing effect upon public opinion. It will be coming home to the German people that further conquest is an unpromising outlook, and that their prospects are simply that of desperate and indefinite fighting to hold the ground they have already occupied. That is not a state of public feeling in which the raising of war loans is an easy task, and Germany must raise more loans or give up. The onslaught on the western front may therefore be designed as much to rouse the flagging enthusiasm of the German people as undertaken with any real hope of breaking the Allied line that has withstood attack for a year and a-half.

THE QUESTION OF FIELD COMFORTS FOR THE SOLDIERS

Should there be a distinction between our local soldier boys and those located in Edmonton and Calgary, or other parts of the country? Are not the boys who are training in Lacombe for service of the Empire every bit as loyal and brave as those who have been concentrated in other training camps, and are they not deserving of just as much recognition? We have heard some young men say they would like to enlist, but they would not join the Lacombe "bunch" for chance. Why? The youngest boy in the local platoon has shown that he had the nerve to get into khaki, while the man who would poke fun at him is quite content to live at home in comfort and safety. The youngest boy in the Lacombe platoon has shown that he is willing to play the part of a man. All men are equal when they don the uniform and offer their lives for the country's sake, and their sacrifice should receive recognition from all who cannot or will not get into the forces and do their bit.

Most of us have been willing to give our time and what money we could to various funds for the providing of necessities for our boys in uniform, and until the local platoon was formed we were practically unanimous in this work. Now, however, some little dissension is noticeable. A request was made for some socks for the local boys—which it is our duty to provide—and it was found that some persons objected to giving them. To the honor of the ladies of Lacombe, however, we will say that nearly every one recognized the need, and was willing to respond to the call. Those who objected, however, made it appear to the boys that their request was looked upon as "charity," and like the men they have proved themselves to be, they withdrew their request. In a case of this kind the response must be unanimous and wholehearted. Our soldiers are not paupers. Most of those who have joined the local platoon had good positions and good homes, and did not need to worry about their living. Most of them can afford to buy socks. But factory socks are not what are wanted by our soldiers. They do not give comfort and ease as

do the kind, mother knits. One pair of hand-knit socks will cut out six pairs of factory socks and give ten times the comfort. Are our boys not entitled to all the comfort they can have? Can we do too much for them? Is it up to us to give them the impression that they are objects of charity? No! The local boys need hand-knit socks just as badly as do the boys on the continent. They are fighting the battles of the Empire to the same extent as are our soldiers in Flanders or other parts of the world, and this is a fact you should get firmly impressed on your mind.

Furnishing the local boys with socks and other necessities is not "charity." It is our one great credit due us for anything we do. It is a duty too solemn to have any hickering about it, and we are sure that those in Lacombe who have been opposed to it will see this matter in a different light. We should all take a pride in our boys, and see that they have the very best we can give. It would be a shame for Lacombe to have it known to the world that we looked upon our soldier boys as paupers, and everything we gave them as given for "charity's sake."

The following letter from Lieut. Clowes speaks for itself. He has taken the only stand any soldier could under the circumstances, and has the endorsement of every man under his command.

Lacombe, Feb. 26, 1915.
Dear Madam,—Our conversation last evening has received a great deal of my attention and thought, and as more time elapses the more inexplicable appears the attitude of certain members of the Field Comforts Association.

Under the circumstances which have arisen, however, I feel that it would be preferable not to receive any help in the matter of socks from the Association. There appears to have been a vast amount of discussion in the town upon the question of help by people who did not know anything of the facts as to the ability of some of the men in my platoon to buy socks with their pay. This morning I heard the help, which I asked your Association to give, described as charity, and I do not intend, as far as I can prevent it, to allow any man under my command who has offered his services, and, in fact, his life, to his country, to be referred to as a recipient of charity for the sake of a pair of socks. I would most certainly not have requested any help if I had had the slightest idea that the offer of it would not be unanimous.

I beg to express my regret at the unfortunate incident. I would like to assure you and Mrs. Urquhart, and any other ladies favorably disposed towards us, of our appreciation for your efforts on our behalf.

I am sure that you will understand my feelings regarding the matter, and I beg to remain,

Yours truly,

A. G. A. CLOWES.

TOO MANY PHYSICAL DEFECTIVES

Canada's young men, seeking to join the army, are not passing the physical test any too well, it is reported in the Canadian Municipal Journal that 25 per cent. of them are rejected because of defects be true. The principal causes of rejection are flat feet and varicose veins. The prevention of these defects in the boys who are growing up today should be a matter for our serious concern. Two simple remedies may be found, namely, gymnastics and organized recreation in the public and high schools, and medical examination in the schools. Calgary has a fair system of medical examination which shall likely be improved as time passes, but the recreation system is weak. A little education in this department, and the active carrying out of the principles of this education would work a marvellous change for the better, as would our children. A supplementary course in the Y M C A physical training classes would be of great value to the boys.

Too many of us look upon this physical recreation as idle play, and it is only when the vital test comes, as in the army entrance examination, that we re-

alize its value. A boy delights in keeping his body in the physical condition, and he would welcome training that would make him excel at his sports and studies, and would provide him with insurance of adequate physical strength in his maturer years.

U. F. A. EXECUTIVE

SEE PREMIER TO OBTAIN REFORMS

Edmonton, Feb. 23.—The entire executive of the United Farmers of Alberta met Premier Sifton and his cabinet at Edmonton on Tuesday, and presented the latter with a programme of the legislative recommendations of the farmers of the province, as got out by the recent annual convention in Calgary. The United Farmers' executive, which consisted of President H. H. Wood, Vice-presidents W. D. Trego, S. S. Dunham, Rice Sheppard, and James Weir, and Secretary P. P. Woodbridge, met the premier at 4 o'clock, in the capitol building. With the premier were government members, C. W. Cross, Duncan Marshall, C. R. Mitchell, and J. R. Boyle.

In the course of the discussion which took place, Premier Sifton was frank in a statement that he did not favor the abolition of the election deposit.

The matter of bonding of commission men who handle the products of the farmers was referred to the attorney-general and the minister of agriculture. The question of financial aid to public libraries in small towns and rural municipalities will be referred to the minister of education.

With regard to the suggested legislative enactment with regard to hail insurance, it is probable that the farmers' executive saw the difficulty in forcing legislation on this subject from talks with C. R. Mitchell, as it was afterward said that an attempt would be made to have the companies grant this recommendation voluntarily. It was pointed out that it would be difficult to force a hail insurance company to guarantee a risk they did not want to take for the money offered.

Other recommendations are referred to the legal departments, or to provincial ministers before they will be presented to the parliamentary body.

GASOLINE FAMINE

IS POSSIBILITY

Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 24.—Robert Stewart, director of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, appearing at a hearing before the city council, which has declined to issue permits to the company for five more filling stations until the rise in prices of gasoline has been adequately explained, declared today that the price will continue to rise, and said there is a possibility of a world-wide gasoline famine.

"Increase in the price of crude oil, the tremendous increase in the demand and the increase of prices of articles used in refining processes have sent prices skyward," Mr. Stewart said.

DEATH—THE DARK

MOTHER

Soldiers in the trenches, constantly facing death, are said to become fatalists. They appear hardened, indifferent to the outcome. It is interesting that this should be the result of living under circumstances that bring home the possibility of a sudden end.

Perhaps, after all, these men are simply meeting the future in a normal, wholesome way. Or, dearly we shrink from the mention of the subject, agreeing with Spinoza that "the free man thinks, nothing so little as of death." But we cannot altogether escape it, and it is not well that we should.

No amount of reflection or even of religious hope can ever get rid of its poignancy. There will always be the sorrow of parting, the loss of companionship, the loneliness in the house. But it ought to be possible to regard a natural and inevitable event as less dreadful than tradition has been making it. It is true, Stevenson, enjoying life to the full, successful, keenly interested

in the world, and not yet beyond middle life, could write in "The Requiem" for his tombstone:

Gladly did I live,
And gladly die.

Death is a part of life, and the man who accepts life accepts death as well. To find living good and full of zest, and then to pull back from the universal fact of human experience, is hardly to play fair with the universe. Consider even the case of men who sacrifice their lives for a cause, who give up the years that might naturally belong to them, with all the enjoyment and success that the years might bring, and feel instinctively that they have chosen well. We may exclaim with Milton over the death of Samson in "Samson Agonistes":

Nothing is here for tears, nothing to wail
Or knock the breast; no weakness, no contempt,
Dispraise or blame; nothing but well and fair,
And what may quiet us in a death so noble.

Apart from the hope of immortality we may feel "nothing but well and fair" about the ending of every right life. Tennyson, with his peaceful waiting to cross the bar; Browning, ever a fighter, with one fight more, the best and the last, represent the robust human attitude toward this experience which is universal as birth.

We come to earth, we find a world worth living in, with opportunities to extend our influence into other lives, to be of help and service, and to know the satisfaction that help and advice and the experience of life bring. And when the end comes we may feel that Whitman was right when he wrote of the "dark mother, always gliding near with soft feet," to whom a fullest welcome was to be chaunted.

SCREENINGS

An Eastern exchange has the following to say in regard to the feeding of screenings from our Western farms:

"About sixty per cent. of the screenings from terminal elevators is a valuable feed for live stock. The remaining 40 per cent. comprises the black seeds which may be removed by a zinc screen with 1-40 inch perforations. Sixty per cent. of the 100,000 tons dockage for the year ending August 31st, 1913, is 60,000 tons of feed, worth \$25 per ton, when bran sells at \$28. This represents a feeding value of \$1,500,000 less the cost of separating, grinding, and distributing and marketing. The transport charges of \$650,000 on the screenings shipped to the lake front during the same year is a further consideration. This problem merits the careful consideration of grain grower, thrasher, miller, feed-manufacturer, and stockman."

We became interested in this problem and ascertained the figures for the year ending 1st September, which correspond fairly closely with those of the previous year. The past year's results will not be available for some considerable time.

It apparently costs us \$600,000 per annum to pay transportation charges to the East upon a valuable food stuff that we receive no compensation whatever for. This matter has been up for discussion at the various conventions of the Live Stock Union of Western Canada. We commend it to the attention of our Western farmers. We could add very little further valuable information to the discussion. The figures speak louder than words. When are you going to get that old-fashioned manure you need so badly?

HAIL INSURANCE POLICIES MAY BE EXTENDED TO OCTOBER

An amendment to the Hail Insurance Act will come before this session of the legislature, whereby farmers can have policies extended till October on payment of a small extra premium. At the present time policies expire at noon on September 15. Those who do not want to take advantage of the extension may take the present style of policy.



Blue Ribbon Coffee and Baking Powder



Ask for Blue Ribbon products and see that your dealer gives them. All Blue Ribbon goods are guaranteed to satisfy. If otherwise you may return them. Blue Ribbon Coffee and Baking Powder are the best on the market or they couldn't be sold with so strong a guarantee.



What we have left in

OVERCOATS at Reduced Prices

NOW is the time to buy to make a Big Saving.

SEE our line and prices.

D. CAMERON

TAILOR

Cleaning :: Pressing
Allan Street, opposite Adelphi Hotel

Great West Livery Feed and Sale Stables

Best Equipped Livery in Lacombe

Rigs at reasonable rates. Draying on short notice. Horses bought and sold

Phone 143 D. W. GARNER, Prop.



Farm Buildings That Pay

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. General Purpose Barns. | 6. Piggeries and Smoke Houses. |
| 2. Dairy Barns. | 7. Poultry Houses. |
| 3. Beef Cattle Barns. | 8. Implement Sheds and Granaries. |
| 4. Horse Barns. | 9. Silos and Root Cellars. |
| 5. Sheep Barns. | 10. Farmhouses. |

The above bulletins, prepared by the AGRICULTURAL AUTHORITIES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN and by the BRITISH COLUMBIA FOREST SERVICE, will help you to decide on the best designs for your Farm Buildings. The bulletins show detailed plans and complete bills of materials for buildings that have all the latest practical improvements, and are specially designed to meet prairie conditions. They will help you to estimate the cost beforehand, order the materials, erect the buildings, and make the fullest use of them. They will prove of real value to every prairie farmer.

Service to Wood Users

For copies of any of the above bulletins in which you are interested, write the Chief Forester, Victoria, B.C. For information on any matter connected with the use of lumber or other forest products, address H. Houston, British Columbia Lumber Commissioner, Regina, Saskatchewan; or the Chief Forester, Victoria, B.C.

British Columbia Has a Wood for Every Use

"Your Country Needs You"

Fight it out in your heart, my lad,
It's time for the final wrench;
Home has its arms about your neck,
But conscience points to the trench.
Your brothers fought thro' that self-same fight
Ere they rallied to face the Hun;
And where would your home be now, my lad,
If Conscience had not won?

It isn't an easy choice to make,
But it can be made, and must;
Shirk and you bring the finest thing
In your soul, and ours, to the dust.
Your brothers wrestled with God, and cried
That God should leave them alone;
And where would your soul seek heaven today
Had God been overthrown?

The eyes of our women search your face,
Our children look as you pass;
How does it feel to meet those eyes,
And your own eyes in the glass?
Hard, hard for you now to meet those eyes
With their challenge—"How can you wait?"
But where will you hide from your brother's eyes
If you should come too late?

Win your first fight, the fight with self,
Be swift with that gallant bow,
Then on to your second fight, good lad,
And crush God's other foe.

ENLIST TO-DAY! BE BRITISH

PARIS CONFIDENT OF OUTCOME OF BATTLE AT VERDUN

Paris, Feb. 27, 5 p.m.—Paris is extraordinarily calm in the presence of the great battle now in progress around Verdun. There are no indications of tension or nervousness, but only sober confidence in the result prevails.

The desire among those who know the defensive strength of the lines seems to be that the attacks should continue, for they urge the losses on the German side would be in proportion to the efforts. There were some persons around the newspaper boards yesterday and no crowds at the ministry of war or other public offices.

The whole front, from the North Sea to Switzerland, is on the alert, and leave of absence has been recalled. The French maximum effort has not yet been made.

The total French losses in killed, wounded and prisoners, since the Verdun battle began, it was authoritatively stated this evening, have been less than the German official communication claims in prisoners.

The Temps' Military Review, which is usually written by General de la Croix, sums up the situation thus:

"The battle being fought is extremely serious.

"Even should the heights of Boivre and the Vauche wood be taken, the enemy would find us perhaps stronger on the Froideterre-Douaumont line, from which begins the defences, properly speaking of the fortress, covered with trenches and batteries. This is a siege by the Germans; it is a battle against one of our armies in which the garrison at Verdun and its forts do not figure in their combats as a support. The big guns of the enemy might destroy the fort at Douaumont without destroying anything more than an inert block of cement.

"The snow has not caused any diminution of the attacks, because they cannot be suspended. They must be continued to the end. The troops engaged would be unable to remain idle long in the territory captured while awaiting better weather conditions.

ions. A thaw would render their situation worse, and it already must be painful."

The Temps refers to the possibility of attacks continuing for two weeks, and adds:

"Let us continue to have complete confidence in its final issue."

BATTLE OF VERDUN IS BLOODIEST FIGHT IN ALL HISTORY

Paris, Feb. 27.—The fight for the possession of Verdun goes on with increasing violence, multiplying the dead and wounded to a point where losses have gone beyond calculations.

It is impossible to verify how many reinforcements the Germans have brought up, but the military critics believe that of the 300,000 men that began the attack few will be left at the end of the first week's fighting.

Verdun, the object of all this sacrifice, is nothing but an "ancient fortress," according to authoritative information, and the Germans take it they will find it but an empty shell. It is six months since the French, putting into practice the lessons of the war, showing that fortresses are more vulnerable than field works, "unclassified" Verdun and all its provisions, arms and munitions, as well as those in the surrounding forts, were sent to the rear.

Eighty thousand men and several hundred cannon would have been the trophies of the conquest of the place in September, 1914.

Today Verdun also is not a fortress. It has neither cannon nor garrison, and has no provisions except for the current needs of the population. The value of the town itself is scarcely more than that of any one of the villages to the north taken by the Germans in the last six days, since it was never anything more than a military stronghold.

The Verdun wood may go down in history as the world's bloodiest battlefield. On the eighth day of the great German offensive accurate estimates of the casualties are still unobtainable, 30,000 dead and wounded lie on the plain north of Pepper Hill, under the screaming hurricane of shells.

Other thousands lie among the stumps of Cauter forest, whose trees have been splintered under the most terrific hail of shells of the war. The slaughter on

the plain north of Douaumont is frightful. The first of the surgeons arriving in Paris in charge of the wounded reported that whole regiments were almost annihilated. Caught under a rain of shells in the advanced trenches, those who survived or escaped the first blasts but slightly wounded, were blotted out as they attempted to fall back.

ALBERTA HOTEL MEN ASK COMPENSATION

Edmonton, Alta., Feb. 24.—A petition to the legislature was received last evening by Clerk John R. Cowell, from the owners of hotel property, liquor licenses, mortgages of hotel property and banks interested in hotel mortgages, asking that in view of the coming into effect of the prohibition bill on July 1, some form of compensation be granted to offset loss of profits.

As the request involves a charge upon the public funds and is, therefore, contrary to the rules of the house, the clerk returned the petition, and suggested that the petition be forwarded to the government. No details as to the amount of the required compensation were given.

Although no intimation has been given as to the attitude of the government, it is not considered likely that compensation will be favored by Premier Sifton and his colleagues.

SEVENTH DAY ADVENTISTS HOLDING CONFERENCE

Calgary, Feb. 24.—The bi-annual conference of the Seventh Day Adventists opens in Calgary this evening, and will be continued until March 2. The meetings will be held in the McDonald Hall, Twelfth avenue west, and a number of prominent speakers will address the gatherings. These will include I. H. Evans, of Washington, D.C., the president of the North American division conference; G. B. Thompson, field secretary of the Adventists, also of Washington, D.C.; Meade McGuire, of San Diego, and James Cochran, of Mountain View, California. The chief speaker this evening will be G. B. Thompson, the field secretary, and an invitation is extended to the general public.

H. S. Shaw, of Calgary, who is the president of the Western Canada Union conference, states that during the past year 15,000 converts have been added to their numbers in different parts of the world. There is a membership of about 2,500 in Canada.

The tenets of the Adventists are belief in the general doctrines of the trinity; the atonement of Christ, and the inspiration of the Bible. They are peculiar in their views of the Sabbath day, and since 1845 have strictly observed the seventh day instead of the first.

It is interesting to note that the Seventh Day Adventists practice the tithing system for the support of the ministry. This reached a record last year, amounting to close upon \$2,000,000, and representing \$24.56 from each member.

TO INCREASE CATTLE EXPORT

Ottawa, Feb. 24.—A national live stock co-operative association has been formed for the purpose of developing the live stock industry of Canada and more particularly of increasing Canada's export cattle and meat supplies. At a meeting held in Ottawa and attended by prominent cattle men and breeders from all over Canada, Hon. Duncan Marshall, minister of agriculture for Alberta, was appointed chairman, Hon. Nelson Monteith, former minister of agriculture for Ontario, president, Hon. Peter Talbot, director, C. R. McKeown, chief whip of the Ontario Conservatives, treasurer, and R. H. McElroy, M.L.A., for Carleton, Ont., secretary.

The movement has the endorsement of leading men throughout the country, such as Lieutenant Governor Brett, of Alberta, Hon. Frank Cochran, minister of railways and canals, Premier Sifton of Alberta, Patrick Burns, George Laue, the well-known Alberta farmers. Arrangements have been made

with the Dominion and provincial members to form cattle export associations and sufficient areas have been secured in Alberta to provide for the starting of these associations with cows. Each local association will be supplied with free transportation for all breeding stock shipped from Eastern Canada to the Vermilion Valley district, and the Dominion government will supply each association with pure bred sires free of cost.

A grant of \$500 a year will be made to each association, for three years, and arrangements have been made with the Alberta government to co-operate with each association through its live stock commissioner, provincial veterinarian and school of agriculture.

GERMANS PLOT RUIN OF J. D. SKINNER

In the course of an article showing where the judge was wrong in not believing him, in his recent criminal libel case, the editor of the Rocky Mountain House "Guide" says:

"Then we have a strong pro-German element in this district. Such are not friendly disposed to the Guide or its editor, and they are leaving no stone unturned to get in control of our various institutions. Shall we give place to such men? It does not seem advisable. This takes the question entirely away from sectional quarrels or party politics, and makes, it one of national import."

Damn those Germans, anyway. It appears none of us are safe from their scheming.

CLIVE ITEMS

Mr. Vanderzick shipped a car of baled hay this week.

Miss Hall spent the week-end visiting with friends in Red Deer. There was not much doing at the last sitting of the Village Fathers.

Ben—To Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Kenyon, on Wednesday, Feb. 17, a daughter.

Mr. and Mrs. Sergeant left on Monday for Alix, where they will visit their son.

B. F. Allison left on Saturday for Calgary, where he will combine business with pleasure.

Miss Reynolds has returned from Edmonton, where she has been visiting friends for several days.

Mrs. Roy Wickenburg is at present confined to her bed. Her many friends wish her a speedy recovery.

Morton & Wickenburg expect to open up their new butcher-shop this week, and are also licensed to buy hides.

On Wednesday afternoon last Mrs. Newton Longstreet served refreshments to a few of her friends on the lawn. Mrs. E. E. Woods cut the ices.

TEES NEWS

The dance on Friday evening in the Ties hall was largely attended, and a good time was enjoyed by those present.

P. A. Moore was a Lacombe visitor on Saturday.

Mr. Ditto, of Alix, loaded a car of hogs Thursday last.

Mrs. K. A. Moore was a Clive visitor on Saturday.

Everyone is enjoying the beautiful weather.

Mrs. E. F. Heath returned from Alix on Monday, where she spent several weeks visiting her mother.

Miss Margaret Harris was a Lacombe visitor Saturday.

B. E. Lawson and H. B. Moore were Clive visitors between trains Monday.

Geo. Hanes was a Lacombe visitor on Monday.

Magnet Lodge No. 12 I. O. O. F.

Meets in Masonic Hall, Lacombe, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Visiting brothers always welcome.—U. E. Reeves, N. G., M. B. McDonald, R. S.

The new No. 9 Oliver, the most up to date thing in typewriters, is now on the market. Investigate its merits and you will buy it.



THE SUPREME COURT OF ALBERTA 1916

Sittings of the Supreme Court of Alberta, Appellate Division, and for the trial of causes, Civil and Criminal, and for the hearing of motions and other civil business, will be held at the following times and places for the year 1916. When the date set for the opening of a Court or a Sitting is a holiday, such Court or Sitting shall commence on the day following such holiday.

APPELLATE DIVISION—

EDMONTON—Second Tuesday in January, First Tuesday in April, and Third Tuesday in September.

CALGARY—Fourth Tuesday in February, Third Tuesday in May, and First Tuesday in November.

FOR TRIAL OF CIVIL NON JURY CAUSES—

EDMONTON and CALGARY—Second Tuesday in January, and each Tuesday thereafter, except during vacation (commencing after the long vacation on the Third Tuesday in September).

FOR TRIAL OF CIVIL JURY CAUSES—

EDMONTON and CALGARY—Fourth Tuesday in April, and Fifth Tuesday in October.

FOR TRIAL OF ALL CRIMINAL CAUSES—

EDMONTON and CALGARY—Second Tuesday in January, Fourth Tuesday in March, Fifth Tuesday in May, and First Tuesday in October.

WETASKIWIN—Third Tuesday in February, and First Tuesday in October.

RED DEER—Fourth Tuesday in January and Third Tuesday in September.

STETTLE—Third Tuesday in March and Fifth Tuesday in October.

MEDICINE HAT—First Tuesday in March, and Second Tuesday in November.

MACLEOD—First Tuesday in March and Third Tuesday in October.

FOR TRIAL OF ALL CIVIL CAUSES—

WETASKIWIN—Second Tuesday in May, and Fourth Tuesday in November.

RED DEER—Second Tuesday in March, and Second Tuesday in November.

STETTLE—Fourth Tuesday in April, and Third Tuesday in December.

MEDICINE HAT—Second Tuesday in May, and First Tuesday in December.

MACLEOD—Third Tuesday in May, and First Tuesday in December.

LETHBRIDGE—Second Tuesday in February, Fourth Tuesday in May, and Third Tuesday in November.

Dated at Edmonton, Alberta, this 20th day of December, 1915.

G. P. OWEN FENWICK,
Acting Deputy Attorney
General.

Lacombe 2nd Hand Store

I buy and sell second-hand goods.

I handle Bunkrupt Stock—Clothing, Hardware, Furniture, Beds, Springs and Mattresses, the Famous Monarch line of Stoves and Ranges, Cooking Utensils, Trunks and Valises, Galvanized and Enamelware, Sewing Machines, Guns and Ammunitions, Phonographs and Records, Musical Instruments of all kinds, and Jewelry. Real Estate bought and sold. Get my prices before buying.

O. BOODE, Nanton St.

GLYCERINE AND BARK

PREVENT APPENDICITIS

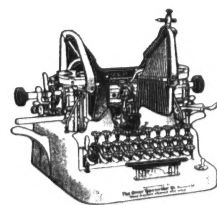
The simple mixture of buckthorn bark, glycerine, etc., known as Adier-ika, is a Lacombe people. Because Adier-ika acts on BOTH large and upper bowel, ONE SPOONFUL relieves almost ANY CASE constipation, sour stomach or gas. It removes such surprising foul matter that a few doses often relieve or prevent appendicitis. A short treatment helps chronic stomach trouble. The INSTANT, easy action of Adier-ika is astonishing. A Creighton, druggist.

EDWIN H. JONES

Barriater, Solicitor
and Notary

P. O. Box 148 Phone No. 19
Office Denike Block, Barnett Ave.

The price of the Canadian Liberal Monthly has been reduced to 25 cents a year. At that price surely every Liberal in Canada should be willing to subscribe. Address Rooms 601-612, Hope Chambers, 63 Sparks St., Ottawa.



Reasons Why

The
OLIVER
Typewriter

Is Superior to all others

- Rapid Escapement**—The escapement mechanism is exceedingly simple and positive, and, although it is very rapid, is almost frictionless.
- Light, Elastic Key Touch**—The key touch is wonderful. Fully light, elastic, and most pleasing, offering the least resistance to the fingers.

Watch this space for further reasons.

F. H. SCHOOLEY, Agent, Lacombe

The Store
with the
Best Values

THE LEADING STORE

The Store
with the
Right Prices

New Spring Goods Arriving Daily

New Dress Goods

A great variety of new Dress Goods in all the leading materials—Silk Crepe de Chine New Suiting, Flowered Voiles, Muslins, Embroidered Voiles, Cotton Crepes, Plain White Voiles, and many other lines, at ver low prices. Per yard.....15c to \$1.50

New Waists

Here is where you find the best assortment of Waists. Dozens to pick from. White Embroidered Waists, Cotton Crepes in polka-dots. These are nicely trimmed with lace edgings. The prices range from.....65c to \$3.75



New Corsets

Our new stock of D. & A. Corsets has arrived. We have added a great many new styles to our stock. A special called the "Super-Bone"; this corset is guaranteed not to break and will give splendid wear. Per pair.....\$3.50
Other lines from.....75c to \$3.50

New Collars

A new shipment of Ladies' Lace and Organdy Collars to hand; they are beauties, at special prices.....25c to \$1.75

Men's Work Shirts

50 doz. Men's Work Shirts, assorted colors, extra heavy well made shirts. This is a wonderful bargain while they last, 75c each

Men's Negligee Shirts

5 doz. Men's Fine Shirts in black and blue stripe, with soft collar. Good material, good fitting, at the small price of.....75c

Men's Wool Sox

25 doz. pairs of Men's Wool Sox, extra good quality, while they last per pair...25c

Agent for
the New Idea
Patterns 10c

A. M. Campbell Lacombe

All Kinds of
Hockey Skates
in the
Hardware Dept.

Items of Interest Locally

Mrs. Tett will not receive again this season.

Mrs. Denike will not receive again this season.

Mrs. Garland will not receive again this season.

Mrs. Graham will not receive this month, nor again this season.

Mrs. Thorne will not receive on Wednesday, 8th, or again this season.

Mrs. Collier will receive on Wednesday, 8th inst., and not again this season.

Phone 95—the New Meat Market—for your needs in the meat line. F. Cheeseman.

Harold Barnett, of the 56th Battalion, visited his parents here this week for the first time before leaving for the front.

Hub Camp No. 13324, Modern Woodmen of America, will hold the annual ball on the night of March 17. Woodmen, keep this date in mind.

The great serial, "The Titan and From the Sky" is drawing good houses at the Rex every Tuesday night, and everyone seems more than pleased with the instalments shown thus far. The third instalment will be shown next Tuesday evening.

Len Paddison returned on Tuesday from an extended visit in Ontario.

Dr. and Mrs. Hynes returned on Thursday from their winter outing in California.

Red Cross Day was one of the quietest business days Lacombe has had for some time.

The Rex management wishes to notify the public that they will spare no effort to secure "The Night Stage" for a future date.

Everything the best at the Pioneer Meat Market. L. W. Puffer is now in charge, and will see that only the best meats, etc., are sold. Call phone 15 for prompt service.

After two weeks with the rink looking more like a natatorium than a rink, there has now been a week of good skating, with a promise of several more days of good ice to follow.

John Lockerby had the honor of having one of his Hampshire lambs selected by Jas. McCaig for exhibition at the agricultural schools of the Province and at the shows. Mr. Lockerby has a some very fine high-bred sheep, and is going into this business more extensively.

W. F. Puffer, M.P.P., of Lacombe, addressed a large meeting in the Hingley schoolhouse on Saturday evening. The first part of the meeting was taken up in the discussion of matters of local interest after which Mr. Puffer delivered a splendid patriotic address. Quite a number of those present signified their willingness to give every possible

assistance to the movement. The chair was occupied by J. P. Neilson.—Mountain House Guide.

"The Strife Eternal," five act Mutual Masterpicture, with over three thousand people in the cast, is coming to the Rex soon.

At the sale of the Empress Hotel on Wednesday the property was bid in by the mortgagee, Mr. Harrington, who states that he will remodel the interior of the building and make of it a first class temperance hotel.

A few have seen fit to criticize T. Rieca Williams for not being in the trenches. On the other hand, a great many have expressed the opinion that T. Rieca Williams is doing the cause of the allies far greater good than he could possibly do in the trenches; an opinion in which The Guardian fully concurs.

Backward, swing backward, oh season of snow, mercury twenty or thirty below. Turn on the heat of the tropical zone; roast me until I am cooked to the bone. I am so tired of freezing my nose, weary of chilblains and frost on my toes, weary of trying to sleep with cold feet, turn on the heat, Mister, turn on the heat! Backward, swing backward, oh time in your flight; give me July again, just for to night. Soften the ground where the Frost King has lain, oh, let me hear one mosquito again. I am so weary of snow drifts and ice, weary of paying the coal trust its price, weary of frost bitten pie, give me a slice of the First of July.

"It is most ridiculous to think of providing the local platoon with sox," we heard a gentle

man remark. "At the outside there are not more than three of the soldiers who cannot buy their own." Although the gentleman who made the above remark has not yet offered his services to the country, he supposes himself to be posted thoroughly on what the soldier needs and what he does not need. Granted that there are three men in the local platoon who need assistance—is there a man so miserable and mean-spirited who would go up to the barracks and ask each man individually if he was in need of a pair of sox? Is it not much more manly to send the sox to the platoon and let those that need them have them without humiliation? The government makes no distinction between rich and poor in the separation allowances—the wife of the millionaire gets just the same amount of money as does the wife of the day laborer. All men who have offered their lives in the defence of their country are equal in the eyes of the government, and in the eyes of the great majority of the citizens of Lacombe. No thanks to you for providing sox or other necessities for the soldiers—it is up to you to do it. They are offering their lives in defence of your home, and have shown themselves to be better men than you who are willing to be dubbed "shirkers."

ENLISTMENT IN THE 151st

Every day sees new men enlisting in the local platoon of the 151st Battalion, and a good class of men are responding to the call. The men are training hard, and will, in a very short time, compare favorably with any other regiments in the field. More men are needed, and every young man, who has the love of his country at heart, should enlist now. Following is a list of those Lacombe boys who have

shown that they had nerve enough to answer the call:
W. Barker G. Hutchison
J. F. Jones O. Beebe
Geo. Mason J. Macdonald
J. Millar W. Birthman
F. Brown R. C. Mason
C. Grant A. M. Dick
H. Ritz G. C. Calkins
J. Ritz T. Cheeseman
C. Short J. L. Nelson
E. French P. Simpson
P. Welsh O. M. Conrad
G. White T. Hutchison
T. G. Beatty B. Johnston
R. A. Flack W. A. Gilbert
M. Cole G. Nicholson
E. M. Jones F. Whitfield
F. H. Tyrrell

REPORT OF "ECLIPSE" RED CROSS AUXILIARY, NO. 540

From Oct. 1st to Feb. 1st:
Finished Work—48 surgical shirts, 30 bed jackets, 21 service shirts, 30 many-tailed bandages, 162 triangular bandages, 103 T bandages, 24 suits pyjamas, 42 personal property bags, 504 handkerchiefs, 18 pairs of socks.
Two pairs of socks, donated by Mrs. James Sharp; 1 pair of socks, donated by Miss M. M. Tullock.
Active and Associate members fees, \$ 13.00
Receipts from Valentine tea at Mrs. Rainforth's, 4.25
Donations—
Mrs. Wm. Morton, Sr., 2.00
Eclipse S. S., 4.20
Mr. Wm. Morton, Sr., 34.00
Total, \$ 57.45
MRS. A. C. JOHNSTONE, Overseer

RED CROSS NOTES

The Red Cross acknowledges, with thanks the donation of \$5 placed to its credit in the

Royal Bank by Mr. Geo. Scroggie of Gilby.

The Red Cross Society acknowledges, with thanks, the donation of \$5.00 from Mrs. Grant Curry, and \$2.00 from Mr. F. McFetridge. The Society has this week sent to Calgary headquarters \$75.00.

15-YEAR-OLD-GIRL IS ACCUSED OF KILLING CHILD

Red Deer, Feb. 29.—As a result of an inquest here today, Ernestine Lavelle, a 15-year-old girl, whose home is in Wittenburg, 60 miles north-west of here, will face a charge of murder of her infant child. The girl has been attending the convent and on Saturday gave birth to the child. She managed to conceal the fact until it was later found with a shoe lace around its neck, dead, in a locker in the girl's room.
As a result of a conversation with the management of the convent, her uncle, Lionel Lavelle, was arrested yesterday at his home in Wittenburg, and will be charged with being the father. The R.N.W.M.P. made the 120-mile trip to and from Wittenburg between 6 p.m. Monday and 7 a.m. on Tuesday.
The jury exonerated the convent from all blame, as both the parents of the girl and the management were unaware of her condition.

CARD OF THANKS

Mrs. John Bradford Taylor and family wish to convey their sincere thanks to their many friends who visited Mr. Taylor, and to those whose kind help so greatly lessened the anxiety of his illness.